



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 9

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A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Consists of three pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 1 other chair. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 65, Rua de Assembléa.

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SITUATION WANTED

An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil. Address: Import and Export, c/o Editor, Rio News.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 3, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

COOK, Robert.—Left Liverpool, December, 1894, per S.S. *Occident*; arrived at Maranhão Dec. 27; proceeded to Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 14th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

ARLON, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts. Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month, 11 a.m. on 1st and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, specialty of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Lapa, Lages.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96, Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113, Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—37, Rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of all kind of things, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Perola government is expelling Caceristas from Peru on charges of conspiracy. It would appear that Peru is again drifting into anarchy, a state of affairs highly congenial to the South American republicans.

—The proprietor of the *Western Courier* advises as that the suspension of that paper was due to the dishonest conduct of the editor and collector, who collected some \$3,000 on advertisement accounts and then cleared out for Buenos Aires. The charge is a serious one, and the editor, who has settled in Buenos Aires, should take prompt action to explain the matter.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, Feb. 14.

AMERICANS SLAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Four American citizens, Charles Junner, George Minor, Alfred Head and Thomas Caldwell, arrived at Chuquisaca, Bolivia, in December last

after a five weeks' journey from Brazil, where they had been working for years and had amassed considerable fortunes which they were taking home. They remained several days, spending money freely and gambling extensively.

One day Miner accused Pepe Gonzalez, the acting-mayor of Chuquisaca, of having cheated them, playing market cards, and offering to prove the assertion.

Gonzalez drew a pistol, but was knocked down by Junner, and a general fight followed, in which thirty persons threw themselves on the fireless Americans.

Finally the police arrested the Americans, letting the natives go free. The Americans were taken to a filthy jail, left two nights and one day without food, and then after the semblance of a trial, in which they were accused of being spies and were not allowed to send a message to the American consul, they were sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution publicly.

Their horses and other property have disappeared, but it is known that Gonzalez has distributed them among his friends and the police.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ERROR.

Time but confirms the first judgment of the commercial world in President Cleveland's warlike message regarding Venezuela. It was an egregious mistake, if only on the ground of its abruptness, deplorable in its immediate consequences, far reaching in its deleterious effects, and uncalled for by the circumstances. President Cleveland has done much to deserve the good opinion of his countrymen, but the Venezuelan message was an anomaly and a calamity. If he had deliberately set about to proclaim our financial weakness, he could not have done so more effectually than by the preposterous suggestion of war with Great Britain.—Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

JINGOISM MUST BE REBUKED.

That it is the duty of every loyal citizen to sustain his government in everything involving the national honor or the national welfare will be conceded without discussion. In the presence of such a duty, clearly defined and unmistakable, all considerations of self interest sink into insignificance. This much good citizenship demands. At the same time good sense dictates the utmost prudence in dealing with questions concerning which a reasonable doubt may exist, and which, admitting of amicable adjustment so far as they concern us or affect our interests, may easily be made to assume a shape which renders peace with honor impossible. The administration seems to have done much to put the Venezuela dispute in that shape, but the effort will be successful only to the extent to which the American people permit themselves to be carried away by a wholly mistaken notion of what the national dignity demands. For a moment it looked as if a fire of patriotic enthusiasm had been kindled which would defy control, but the sober second thought of the nation is beginning to find expression in language quite the reverse of incendiary. What we have most to fear is that the conservative sense of the community will not rebuke the spirit of jingoism with sufficient emphasis and promptness. Rather than "appear unpatriotic," the average citizen will hold his peace and permit to pass as public opinion what is not public opinion in any sense.—Iron Age.

As was briefly noted in our issue of last week, the state of Alabama, U.S., is about to employ its convict labor in the manufacture of cotton. The experiment will be watched with some interest, but it is almost certainly foredoomed to failure. The mill, which will be under the control of the state penitentiary board, will be a 5,000-spindle affair, and, according to the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, seven eighths of the convicts by whom it is to be operated will be negroes. The building, of 100 to 200 ft., two stories high, will be constructed by convict laborers out of brick made by them from clay on the convict farm, and the timber used will be sawn from trees now standing on the farm, and dressed by the convicts. The cotton will be raised by convicts on the penitentiary farm, and spun in the mill on the ground. This will be an unusual experiment in the employment of convict labor, as well as in the manufacture of cotton goods. Though the operatives will be mostly negroes, its success or value will hardly be a fair criterion by which to judge the possibilities of utilizing colored labor in cotton mills. What can or cannot be done with convict labor in an enterprise of this kind is hardly the measure of what can or cannot be done with free labor.—Textile Mercury.In a letter to London *Truth* "Ouida," the well-known novelist, writes: "Official statistics state that in Italy there are 100,000 persons dying of pellagra, 6,000,000 living on malodorous land, 17,000 communes in which corn is rare, 14,000 communes with scanty and foul water supplies, 600 communes which have no doctor within reach, and over 300 communes which have no burial place. Every week steamships laden with emigrants sail out of her ports for Brazil and the Argentine. From Calabria alone 70 per cent. more emigrants have gone this year than last. Every month farms are abandoned and no one can be found to take them. Even in the rich country of the Lucchesia and Lunigiana many lie untended, while in the poorer regions southward from the Marches vast tracts of land are returning to their natural wild state, owing to the provinces being depopulated by emigration. What does a country under these conditions want with African colonies? What it wants is to better the condition of its people on their native soil and to keep them at home. African colonies may be the desired outlet of a superabundant and overcrowded population, but there is not such a thing as Italy. There is not population enough for the needs of the country; and those who do remain at home are harried out of their lives and driven into crime by taxation, conscription, and the espionage of the police."

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

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 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto
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 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 (Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London,
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris,
 Heine & Co., Paris,
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
 André Neufville & Co., Paris.)

Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona

Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,
 Genoa, and correspondents.)Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres.
 pondents.)United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York,
 Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
 York.)

Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)

Argentina..... (Emilio Tornaghi & Co., R. Ayres,
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and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
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Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 550,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos

Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 14th.

ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

The present political isolation of Great Britain and the unceasing satisfaction at her position exhibited by a large portion of the European nations as well as by many of our own people is the most significant outcome of the nineteenth century. The causes of this situation are not difficult of explanation. The fundamental origin lies in her being Anglo-Saxon; with all the qualities of energy, adventure, courage, endurance, belligerency and aggressiveness which that racial derivation implies. These qualities have made her an essentially commercial and competitive nation. She is geographically isolated; and her exclusion from the trading facilities afforded by the contiguity of a series of nations upon a common continent has compelled her to seek her commerce upon the seas. She has thus become above all others a maritime nation. Thus situated, she has of necessity become educated into the spirit of territorial discovery and external settlements. Her merchants have penetrated every populated spot where a market could be found or created for her products, and the necessity of protecting the outlying interests thus established has made her a commanding military and naval power. Thus impelled and thus equipped, her contact with peoples of lower and feeble civilizations has resulted in vast acquisitions of territory, by fair means or foul, until today her empire comprises one-fourth of the entire habitable surface of the globe. This marvellous colonial expansion comes principally of England's racial qualities and of her geographical isolation. Other European nations have, for the most part,

confined themselves to commerce between themselves; she has sought the commerce of the world; and to get and hold it she has made all the agencies of modern civilization subservient.

The present status of Great Britain, in respect to the area and population of her colonies and dependencies, compares thus with that of the continental nations having any colonial dependencies worth mention:

	Square miles	Population
Great Britain.....	11,500,000	340,000,000
Other countries—		
France.....	2,484,000	43,740,000
Germany.....	986,000	8,770,000
Spain.....	405,300	9,695,000
Holland.....	800,000	10,000,000
Portugal.....	695,000	4,000,000
Italy.....	546,100	6,500,000
Total other countries	5,916,400	112,705,000

It thus appears that the territory included in the dependencies and colonies of the British empire covers 11,500,000 square miles and 340,000,000 of inhabitants, while the continental nations combined have 5,916,400 square miles and 112,705,000 of population, England's external area being therefore double that of continental Europe and its population treble.

Something also needs to be said of the commerce of England's colonial empire. The total foreign trade of the colonies and India amounts to \$2,230,000,000, or fifty per cent. more than the foreign commerce of the United States. Under existing regulations, this commerce is principally transacted upon a tariff basis corresponding in principle to that of the home government, all nations having equal conditions of trade intercourse with England. Of the foregoing total colonial trade, \$890,000,000 is transacted with Great Britain, so that the home government gets 40 per cent. of this vast aggregate of trade in return for its costs of acquisition, government and protection, while the remaining 60 per cent. goes to other nations. The principal contributions to the colonial commerce of the other nations above mentioned are Holland \$132,000,000, France \$100,000,000, and Spain \$40,000,000,—in all \$272,000,000, or about 12 per cent. of the amount of the trade of the British colonies and dependencies.

These are the statistical facts as to the outcome of England's colonial policy. She has immensely outstripped all other nations combined in the special branch of commercial enterprise for which her racial distinctions have qualified her and to which her territorial isolation has driven her. It may be that certain qualities of temper, mood and personal bearing, peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon in an ungenial climate, have in some secondary sense contributed to the hostile feeling now so apparent almost the world over; but these are not matters on which statesmen and rulers are wont to count in shaping foreign policies. Between nation and nation, in these days, the chief incentive to animosities lies in the competition for trade advantages; and it is England's ascendancy in colonial empire that now makes her the object of unfriendly policies from Russia, France, Germany, and possibly some minor nations also.

Britain's position is a serious if not a dangerous one. The stake at issue is empire upon a grand scale; and her only protection must lie in her maritime power, or in the skill and flexibility of her diplomacy. For the moment and pending her quarrel with Germany, there is little or no probability of this hostile feeling running into war. Neither Germany or any other of the great powers is to-day prepared to meet the British fleet; but the stake at issue, namely the division of England's colonial possessions, will not be lost sight of in the future shaping of international relations and policies. England can scarcely hope to finally outstrip any possible combination of hostile nations in her warlike preparations. She must therefore depend upon some feat of diplomacy involving more or less surrender of her past foreign policy and the purchase of the friendship of a historic enemy at no small sacrifice of pride if not of hoped-for destiny. Already, there is a very manifest drift in that direction. Through mediums that English statesmen are wont to use when they wish to feel the nation's pulse, there have been plain intimations of a desire to settle all these questions by a Russian alliance that would constitute the united Slav and Anglo-Saxon nations the arbiters of the eastern world and put continental

politics under permanent check. Current events can only make Englishmen the more willing to consider such a policy. Russia is now on friendly relations with France and Germany; but what those nations can do for her, beyond serving as a backing against England, is but a secondary consideration, as against the possibility of Great Britain making concessions of inestimable value to the Czar's ambitions in the far east of Asia. All the signs indicate that affairs are drifting towards a reshaping of alliances and policies of momentous bearing upon the political future of Europe and Asia. The present stormy anguishes are the precursors of an impending revolution of policies; and there is no obvious reason why the change may not come peacefully.

Continued from The Review, 1896, 1895.

THROUGH BOLIVIA.

The Santiago Indians retain many of the old customs taught them by the Jesuits. The church bells are rung by them at the first break of day, at sunrise, at sunset and again about eight o'clock at night. The chimes sound particularly well. There was no priest in the village, but every morning the Indians themselves held service in a sort of a barn which takes the place of the church, where they repeat the litany.

We went to their service on Sunday morning, and perhaps were more amused than edified. They had a band consisting of three fiddles, a drum and the old organ, built by the Jesuits, and on the latter managed to give forth the most extraordinary sounds, but it was very nice to see the church full of these simple people and the heavy way they joined in the responses. They bury their dead, when living too far off, in a "campo santo" at the road side, placing a wooden cross at the head of the corpse, also they always place a cross where two roads join. Perhaps they are some of the happiest people under the sun, plenty to eat and drink, working perhaps two days a week, and no cares nor anxieties as to the value of paper money.

The coffee produced in Santiago is excellent, very much superior to the Brazilian; several pushing Germans have started to export it to Hamburg and probably in a few years the sleepy village of Santiago will be transformed into a vicious money-grasping town. At present crime is almost unknown, and the few rare occasions when it occurs have been generally caused by some stranger. The climate is excellent, indigo, quina, and many other useful products growing wild, while the surrounding hills have the reputation of being rich in ore. We had not time to geologise, but saw several rich outcrops of ore.

Fifteen miles before we reached Santiago we passed a hot spring, the water being 80 deg. Fahr., and having a slight taste of sulphur. Round the springs were ranged several empty huts made of bamboo and roofed with palm leaves. These waters are supposed by the Indians to have medicinal properties, and numbers of them come to bathe, the huts being built for their accommodation.

Amongst the hills we crossed vast sheets of rock, the surface being in waves, looking as if it had cooled rapidly whilst being acted on by the wind, and their direction generally being with the fall of the ground. Three days ride from Santiago the *senda* passes these magnificent sandstone cliffs, which are the continuation of the Santiago range. Here very much broken up and isolated cliffs stand out like islands in bold relief; here the tops of the hills have disappeared, leaving a flat table land all of about the same level. Thus many separated pieces of rock appear like vast castles. While we were camping here our mules were attacked by jaguars and stampeded. We heard the jaguars crying, and there appeared to be several. In the morning I found the spoor of three or four different animals close to the camp. Our muleteer was very timid and always afraid of being attacked by the Indians or tigers, and when entering the *monte* in the early morning or evening to bring up the mules, never would go without carrying a piece of burning wood.

One afternoon, while out shooting, we came across an Indian camp, but they had heard the firing and fled. When we got back to the camp the muleteer was almost dead with fear, as he had heard the Indians shouting to each other. The Indians every now and again come out on to the *senda*

and murder some poor cartmen, but for white men armed they have a most holy fear. We went everywhere and were never molested in any way, even the tigers respected us. One of our party was riding on alone three or four miles in front of the troop, unarmed, when suddenly a jaguar jumped out of the forest in front of him. He yelled, and the tiger went back quicker than he came, disappearing in a moment in the underwood. We have slept in places infested, whilst exploring at the foot of the cordilleras, without a camp fire, and have heard them quite close, but they never ventured to taste any of our party. The game in this part of the world is so abundant—pigs and deer, which is his chief food, with an occasional Indian, but he does not venture to attack a white man like his brother of the pampa.

Any one who is fond of sport and does not mind being covered with ticks, could not find a better country than the eastern plains of Bolivia. The tapir, puma, deer and wild pig, to say nothing of the jaguar, give excellent sport. There are three species, if not more, of partridge, and ducks of all sizes and shapes. There is a large black and white duck that weighs about 5 lbs. and always moosts on the trees near to the water, and the claws at the end of its webbed feet are very much developed, evidently to assist him in retaining his hold. Birds and butterflies of all colors abound, from the humming bird to the peregrine falcon, whose family is well represented. There are four or five species of the wild turkey, whose flesh is excellent and very much superior to his domesticated relations, and we found it a great treat after the everlasting rice and "charque."

About two miles from Santiago we came to an Indian village, towards night, and determining to stop there, we slung our hammocks under the overhanging roof of a barn that served for the church, and until quite dark were surrounded by a gaping good natured crowd of Indians—a very inferior people to those of Santiago, as the village lies in the middle of a swamp, a most unhealthy site, and consequently there is always fever, and the people seem debilitated by their surroundings.

Next day we reached San José, a small town founded by the Jesuits, beautifully situated on a plain, and protected on two sides by hills. The town has a very fine church and tower of Moorish style, and the cloisters still stand; but since the Jesuits were expelled, owing to bad treatment, the Indians have left the settlement and gone back to their native wilds. At present only half of the ranchos are occupied, showing how within the last four or five years the village has diminished, and when we passed through in every house there was or had been fever—and a great many deaths had occurred—a kind of typhus. In the house we stayed, there were three ill, and after two days one of our boys sickened. We thought it best to move on.

During the time of the Jesuits fever was unknown here, but of late years it comes every year—or perhaps is never stamped out. The sanitary arrangements are so terrible that they would account for anything. All filth is pitched into the street, the reservoir made by the Jesuits has been broken down, and the people take their drinking water from a little stream below the village, which flows into the Amazon. During wet weather it receives all the filthy water that drains out of the streets, and when we passed the stream there were five or six naked Indian women washing themselves and their clothes in it, while just below them were others filling their earthen pitchers with water for drinking purposes. As the banks are covered with thick shrubs, only very few spots are cleared, so here the Indians congregate to bathe, wash their clothes, and fetch water.

We heard of silver mines in the hills not far from the town, but we had learnt by this time not to believe anything which was told us about the country, as the people know absolutely nothing about the land they live in, and any metal that glitters is taken for either silver or gold. In Santa Cruz we were shown a piece of iron pyrites and told by its owner (who was a doctor, by the way that it was gold and he was going to send it to Buenos Aires as a sample).

We found that if any place was thought to be inaccessible, at once people said there was gold or silver there. Of course in western Bolivia it is very different, where we find very expert mineralogists and an entirely different formation; the soil between

Santiago and San José is very sandy, in many places pure sand covered with low shrub. As the road runs due E. and W. as a rule, the traveller has no shade, starts the day with the sun in his eyes and finishes with it on his back. This makes it very laborious travelling. Big forest is never seen. Leaving the hills and going on to the plains which lie at their base one finds quite a different soil and a perfectly flat country, from San José onwards to Santa Cruz, the ground generally consisting of a greyish clay. The *senda* follows the hills until the laguna de Concepcion is reached and there the range of hills take a northerly direction, while the road continues W. and once more becomes a chain of mud holes. One place we passed was about two miles wide, the water being about three feet deep with a muddy bottom—which made the scene very interesting, as every now and then a mule stuck in the mud and endeavoring to free itself fell, to see an animal with somebody's pet portmanteau floundering in the water and mud, and then suddenly disappear, the muleteers half swimming and half wading in their endeavors to get the beast up again on its feet, made everybody take a lively interest in the welfare of the mules that were carrying their luggage. Of course some of the saddle mules fell, but wet clothing is a small inconvenience compared to wet luggage.

Seventeen leagues from San José, at the foot of the hills, lives a famous hunter and estanciero, who is known all over this region for his love for dogs and the number of tigers he has killed. He alone had a pack of about 20 dogs of every shade and shape. We called on him, and found him a pleasant old man. He got his start in life by being employed by an English naturalist to collect specimens for him, and now is the owner of many leagues of camp, and herds of cattle. He told us the tigers killed a great many calves, and that it is the custom of the country, if a tiger is killed on one's property, to pay the hunter Blvs. 10, which is a very high price in this country. He sent a collection of animals a few years ago, to the British Museum. Twenty miles from here is the small Indian village of Motocacico, where there is a sugar mill on the old principle, the rollers being of wood and the motive power bullocks, and the arrangement of the boiling pans and distillery was very primitive, all being made of earth with the exception of the tube for distilling, which was a piece of tin piping in an earthen trough, surrounded by water; but as the sugar is so cheap it would not pay to put down more expensive plant. Whilst in Buena Vista, a small town some sixty-four miles from Santa Cruz, we paid 8 reals, or 1s. 4d., for 25 lbs. of sugar. In this village we stayed two days to rest our mules. It was a feast day, of course, and the Indians were dancing, singing, and drinking as usual. As far as we could make out, everybody seemed drunk, or that way inclined, and in the evening an Indian woman, homeward bound, insisted on stopping where we had slung our hammocks, and tried to persuade us that she was not drunk.

(To be continued.)

THE emigration returns issued by the British board of trade show that during the 12 months ended December 31st last 271,854 persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as compared with 226,827 in 1894. Of the 271,854 no fewer than 112,053 were English, 18,227 Scotch and 54,486 Irish, the remainder being foreigners or persons whose nationality has not been distinguished. Of the total 26,018 went to South Africa, as against 16,760 in 1894. During the year 195,676 sailed to the United States.

It is said that an effort is being made at the instigation of the United States for a congress of American republics to see what can be done about the Monroe doctrine. This is nonsense. The United States is not so utterly daft as to attempt or desire any such thing, and if she were she would get snubbed by more than one petty South American state. The United States will at once time learn that South America does not care a brass farthing for sentiment or her policy and feels quite able to take care of itself.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

POLITICIANS, military and naval men, are not the whole country. There are others. And these have to furnish not only the treasure and brains and make the sacrifices, but also to give the fighting strength in case of war. They are perfectly willing to do all this when the time comes. As they have to bear the burden they should have some opinions as to when is the right time to fight. Their patriotism is of a kind that protect their country against the world and makes its wars successful.—*New York Maritime Register*.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

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The new extension of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, tram at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

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33, RUA DE SÃO JOSE, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000
and calf..... 7\$000
Idem, French calf, pointed,.... 9\$ and 10\$000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzeguins, kid-leather..... 12\$000
Boots, with elastics..... 6\$000
Idem, pointed,..... 6\$000
Borzeguins for girls..... 6\$500
Idem, kid, yellow..... 7\$000
Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500
Shoes for children..... 3\$ and 3\$500

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LIPTON'S Teas,

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The extraordinary session of the Uruguayan congress was closed on the 6th inst.

—The Italian engineer Luiggi, engaged for coast fortifications, has arrived at Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st reports the conclusion of the negotiations for the purchase of the Italian ironclad *Vesce*.

—The Paraguayan government has telegraphed to Buenos Aires for competent engineers to prepare plans for the improvement of the port of Asuncion. What one country does, the others are sure to imitate.

—The province of Mendoza, Argentina, exported 5,000 tons of grapes during the year ending June 30, 1895. In 1895, Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis produced 288,000 barrels of wine, for which 207,600 tons of grapes were consumed.

—According to a recent census there are 345,493 foreigners in Buenos Aires to 318,305 natives, the foreigners forming 52 per cent. of the population and the natives 48. The foreigners are not only in the majority numerically, but have much the larger share of the wealth, commerce and industry.

—The exporters of sheep met on Saturday [Jan. 25] and resolved not to load in Argentine ports any sheep for exportation, but to do so in Montevideo. This resolution was come to in consequence of the regulation that if the inspectors find any scabby sheep in a flock the whole flock must be rejected.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The young national guards who are to be mobilized will probably be called out on April 1st, for 60 days' service with the 6th, 10th and 11th battalions of the line. The rest of the national guards on the active list will be called out to receive military instruction on every Sunday during March, for four hours each day.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The deaths in Rosario during the year 1895 numbered 3,416, of which 2,020 were males, 1,396 females, 1,646 children under 5 years of age. As to causes, 1,089 are classified as 'contagious and miasmatic' diseases, 422 were from cholera, 223 from small-pox, 244 from consumption and 118 from typhoid fever. The record is not a creditable one for Rosario.

—The minister of justice, in order to promote immigration, has ordered tenders to be invited for printing a large number of plans of all the national colonies in which there are vacant lots of land for sale. The price is only \$2 per hectare, payable in 12 years. A reserve of land in Santa Cruz on the sea-coast is to be subdivided for sale to immigrants.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Argentine budget for the current year has been fixed as follows: Expenditure, \$5,818,338 gold and \$105,022,058 paper. Of this, \$31,418,000 gold and \$55,260,000 paper. Otherwise, the budget governs nothing, for the officials will spend all they please. Add to this the extraordinary expenditure, and we have a deficit for the year which will make the London investor stare.

—The population of the city continues to increase and it is now estimated at about 625,000. We regret to state that the proportion of illegitimate births is also increasing, about 20 per cent. being in that category. In the provinces the proportion is even higher. Perhaps the creation of three new bishoprics will have a salutary effect on the morals of the population.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—From the statement published by the office of public credit, we learn that the balance of funds applicable to the 2nd annual amortization of the consolidated debt is \$764,729, which will be applied as follows, to amortization in London \$669,349 (say £134,000), commission \$1,673, to amortization in Montevideo \$92,051 (say £18,400), carried forward to next quarter \$1,656.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The December report of the municipality of Buenos Aires shows 1,448 deaths, of which 790 of children under 5 years of age, 457 marriages and 2,093 births, of which 326 were illegitimate and 89 still-births. Of the deaths 203 were from infectious diseases, viz., measles 17, diphtheria 31, scarlet fever 73, typhoid fever 16, group 9, small-pox 34, cholera nostris 1, influenza 1 pulmonary consumption 121. The population was estimated at 623,389.

—The police of the 4th section are to be congratulated on the capture of an audacious swindler. His name is Hermegildo Diaz, Uruguayan, aged 22. His plan was to take the 50 cent coins in ordinary circulation, slightly alter the lettering, give them a gold bath by means of an electric battery, and then pass them off as American eagles, worth \$9.66. He had succeeded in swindling several tradesmen with coins manipulated in this fashion.—*Montevideo Times*.

—One of the reasons why it is so difficult for the government to get recruits for the navy is that as in the army so in the navy the men are treated more like brutes than human beings. They are seldom allowed to go on shore, and on one boat it is said that the officer had not given any of his men permission to land during fourteen months. This is neither discipline nor justice, but barbarity. The men are not prisoners or galley slaves, and if no one cares to enter a navy where such things are tolerated it is no wonder. Let it be known in the future that the men in the navy are treated with humanity and there will be no difficulty in getting good recruits.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Last Saturday three men were arrested for trying to negotiate at an exchange office 800 notes purporting to be of the Bank of Brazil for 100 mil reis each but which were forgeries. The men were taken to the police station and placed at the disposition of the judge. It is even questionable whether the men can be punished for an attempt to swindle by passing forged notes. The police, at the request of the Brazilian legation, sequestered the false notes and are endeavoring to find out where the forgeries were carried out. It is said that the notes are nearly perfect and can only be detected by experts.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 11.

—Trouble has broken out in the Uruguayan department of Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, between the *jefe politico* and the vice-president of the *junta administrativa*—the latter taking refuge in Livramento. The minister of war and a battery of artillery have been sent to Rivera to quell the disturbance.

—During the month of January 8,597 head of cattle and 25,996 head of sheep were shipped from this country to Europe and Brazil, including the first remission of 294 bullocks to Italy. This month already 1,307 bullocks and 8,340 sheep have left the country alive. The live stock trade with Italy, where fresh meat is scarce, is looked forward to as a big thing in the future for Argentina.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The minister of marine has ordered the arrest of the medical staff on board the squadron of evolution, for having insisted on the imperative necessity of returning to Buenos Aires, on the plea that infectious disease had broken out on board and the lives of the crews were imperiled if they remained on the southern coast. It appears that the infectious disease which was to imperil the lives of the ships' crews consisted of about twelve cases of typhoid fever, and the minister has come to the conclusion that the medical staff is incompetent—hence the arrest.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The *Dia* makes the shameful statement that the last Italian steamer brought two men who had with them over twenty minutes' minutes, intended for an immoral life here and in Buenos Aires, and that most of them were landed here and taken to a well-known disreputable house with the connivance if not the actual assistance of the police. It adds that these two men are well-known to the police, but this is the only port where they are allowed to carry on their miserable business openly. We thought this infamy had been suppressed some time ago.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The export of cereals from the port of La Plata, Argentina, in 1894 and 1895, was as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Maize, tons..	856	209,506
Wheat, tons.	297,973	94,419
Unseed, tons	7,167	13,740

—This day was the date for presenting tenders for the lighting of the city by gas, but none were presented. It will be remembered that when tenders were first invited the four gas companies presented a combined tender, which was not accepted, and new ones were called for.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.

—A curious incident occurred yesterday. The captain of the *Lindisfarne*, which has just arrived from Cape Town, brought with him a sealed bag of mails from that port for delivery to the post-office, and for which he had to give a receipt. As he was leaving the dock in order to fulfil his mission he was stopped by the custom house officials and required to state the contents of the bag, which, of course, he was unable to do. Then the sapient officers, instead of sending 'some one with the captain to the post-office, cut open the bag, and finding nothing but letters, told the captain that he might take them to the post-office, but, under the circumstances he thought it more prudent to take them to the British consulate, so as to save himself from responsibility.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 13.

—After all the contradictory reports that the *Saint Bon*, a great new battle-ship, occasioned, it is now certain that the contract has been given because it would take too long a time to be finished, and could not be brought to Argentine waters before 1897. Another, and less heavy as well as a less expensive ship, is now spoken of as negotiable for. We hope that it will have the same fate as its rival. What do we want with line-of-battle ships or big cruisers, when we can scarcely get recruits enough to man an ordinary gunboat? The *Patagonia* has returned from its recruiting tour up the Uruguay, and all the recruits it could get were thirty men, whose serviceability besides has yet to be tried. It is downright folly for a government to attempt to have a great navy under such circumstances.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The custom-house officers have committed a most outrageous act on board the Norwegian steamer *Herman Wedel Jarlsberg*, Capt. Reimers, now lying in the south basin. This steamer trades with China and Japan, and the captain's wife, who accompanies him in his voyages, has for years been collecting valuable curiosities with which to decorate her cabin. A few days ago they visited Montevideo and on their return yesterday morning they found that custom-house officers had been on board the steamer, broken open the captain's cabin, ransacked the place and carried off all the treasures which Mrs. Reimers has been so carefully accumulating. The pretext was that the captain had brought the things here for sale and intended to smuggle them ashore without paying the duties. Even if there had been any grounds for this suspicion the proper course would have been to place a guard on board until the captain's return. Capt. Reimers has made a complaint to his consul, and will take the necessary steps to recover his property and to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 11.

—We are pleased to state that the customs authorities have taken immediate steps against the statement we made yesterday re official barterry on board the Norwegian ss. *Herman Wedel Jarlsberg*. The administrator of the custom-house and the chief of the reguardo personally investigated the matter, ordered all the property to be returned on board and the articles to be placed precisely in the position from which they were torn down, and apologized to the captain and his wife for the unseemly conduct of the inspector. We presume they will deal with the inspector in course. Nothing could have been more courteous and correct than the immediate action of the chief of the custom-house, and we are pleased to make the statement, as an evident proof that, if lower officials are apt to make blunders and often commit arbitrary acts, the higher officials are ready to atone and repress over-officious zeal as it behoves all civilized nations to do.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 12.

—Robberies of stock in the south seem to be as common as ever, and still the thieves seem to get no more punishment than a day or two of confinement in the precincts of the *comisariat*. The other day, for instance, 494 stolen sheep were discovered hidden at a puesto at Sr. E. Ruiz's camp, where they had been left by a certain Agueiro, who is now in prison, where the authorities profess to be given him so as to stop once and for all these continued depredations.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—In last week's issue, we referred to the manner in which the legislature of Buenos Aires was obstructing business, and almost rendering government impossible. The Agrarian League of this province, which is not, as its name would suggest, an association to assert the rights of the tenant, but an association of landowners and estate-holders, constituted to concert steps for mutual protection against maladministration, has suggested to the governor a bold move. It has presented a memorial which sets forth the business for which the legislature was established by the provincial constitution, and recalls the conditions prescribed by this same constitution. The memorial then goes on to point out that the present legislature has the conditions of its continuance. It then suggests that the governor should, as the only rational way of putting an end to the existing state of anarchy, dissolve the legislature and summon the people to new elections. The suggestion is a bold one, and we doubt if any governor would have the courage to act upon it: it is to be hoped that the provincial legislatures will come to their senses, and put an end to a situation that has become intolerable.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.

—There seems after all to be some little prospect that common sense, which, to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, is all that is required, will prevail in our relations with Chili. Of course Chili has her suspicions of us, her accessions of fury at the multiplication of the Argentine army and fleet, her suspicions of spies and invasions. We have had one or two silly scares regarding spies here, of which we have had the grace to feel somewhat ashamed after they were over; but we have had revenge this week in the Chilean scare over the intrusion of a Frenchman disguised as a monk, who was in reality an Argentine spy. The whole thing is, of course, the merest nonsense; and we must confess to feeling some little difficulty in understanding this spy business. That Germany or France, or Italy on its northern frontier, should sometimes betray anxiety as to unaccustomed intruders, seems reasonable enough; but that Argentina and Chili, neither of which has any frontiers, should be so anxious to know how many field guns we were ready to be sent forward at a given time, seems the greatest absurdity possible. It is playing at possessing importance. The reality is nonexistent.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—Yesterday's *Siglo* severely criticises the revelations made by *la Abasco* of the wholesale and irregular military promotions made by the present government. At the rate of 269 in 21 months, there will be at least 500 before the end of the administration. This, however, is moderation itself compared with the 837 conceded during the Herrera administration without counting the far-well batch of February, 1894, of which no clear account has ever been obtained. The charge of the *Abasco* that military degrees were being sold for \$200 is certainly shameful; but, says the *Siglo*, it is no less shameful that promotions should be given, as they notoriously are, for political and personal reasons and as a reward for complicity in electoral frauds. The whole system is an unmarked defiance both of the military code and of the budget law that is supposed to fix the number of officers each year. For example, legally there should be only 12 generals, but actually there are more than twice the number. It is simply another example of the manner in which the executive calmly violates its own laws and institutions, knowing very well that the chambers, no longer pretending to be an independent body, exercise no control over it. The whole business is both political and judicial, and illustrates the utter political demoralization of the period.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 13.

—The estimates for the new port works at Montevideo, as prepared by Messrs. Guérard and Kummer, call for a total expenditure of 80,000,000 francs, not including warehouses, depots, sheds and hydraulic machinery, estimated at 10,000,000 francs more. The careening dock and some of the dykes, however, can be deferred, by which the expense can be reduced to about 60,000,000 francs. The rough estimates are as follows:

	francs
Breakwaters.—One to the east, length 720 metres, 11th west, 1,150 metres long. Total length 1,900 metres, at 6,000 fcs., equal to.....	11,400,000
Interior dykes 1,605 metres, at 1,850 fcs.....	2,969,000
Ditto 385 do. do. 1,600.....	616,000
North dykes 1,650 metres, at different prices, etc., 4,738 metres, at 5,300 fcs.....	605,000
Dredging 8,037,000 metres at 1.90 fcs.....	25,111,400
Embankments, 3,500,000 metres at 2 fcs.....	15,270,300
Careening dock and wharf 500 metres long surrounding the dock.....	7,000,000
Moistening works, etc.....	5,000,000
Paving 200,000 square metres at 12 fcs. per metre.....	2,400,000
Buoys, lighthouses; various expenses.....	6,528,000
	fcs. 80,000,000
Or \$15,000,000	

—The house occupied by Jaber Balfour, in Salto, is now being searched by some, and diggings are made all round and under the walls to see if he left any hidden treasures there, or bags of gold sovereigns. Poor Jaber, when he was in Salto, and if he had any money he was not fast enough to bury it underground. But digging for treasure seems to be a fair game in Salto, and one man nearly drew the ruined walls of a house upon himself whilst digging for bags of gold.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Our contemporaries are commenting on a wonderful invention said to have been produced by a Sr. Miranda, a lieutenant in the Uruguayan navy, and offered to the Argentine government, the object of which is to make a vessel invisible (?) in the time of war. As we understand, the *multiscope* consists of some mysterious composition which raises a dense fog around the vessel. This fog, it is said, is impalpable to the enemy at a distance, but does not prevent those in the midst of it from seeing the enemy clearly. We wonder what would be the effect of a shell fired into the nucleus of such a fog? Besides, fogs raised by chemical compositions are generally of an asphyxiating nature, and their fumes might have more deadly effect on board than all the shot of the enemy. We must confess to a little incredulity until we learn more of this wonderful invention.—*Montevideo Times*.

From the *New York Times*, January 24.
TRINIDAD'S PRINCE AT HIS WORK

M. le Comte de la Boissière, grand chamberlain of the principality of Trinidad, held in one hand a silver-headed stick, a gold-headed umbrella, a bag of altogether skin maul with his monogram in silver under a coronet, and a mallet-shawl the colors of which were those of the Campbell family; in other hand held the knob of the door of the chancery. The bag, the stick, and the umbrella fell. He caught the shawl.

"How could you guess the precise moment at which you would not be a second too late to find me? I am going to Washington," he said to the reporter.

"Serious, isn't it?"
"Serious! Come with me in my coach. I haven't a moment to lose. In January last year British troops disembarked at Trinidad and took possession of the principality's territory, thus rendering a former assumption of territory. Brazil objected, invoking, in its turn, rights on Trinidad created by a former assumption of territory. Now, the international code acknowledges the validity of an assumption of territory only when it is followed by an effective occupation, and neither England nor Brazil ever effectively occupied the island of Trinidad. Consequently, their rights are precluded and of no value."

M. le Comte de la Boissière looked at the reporter with a triumphant air, which the reporter silently encouraged. He continued:
"The only authority that has fulfilled the 'sine qua non' condition of effective occupation is his serene highness Prince James I., my august sovereign. He has not only taken possession and made effective occupation of the island of Trinidad, he has officially notified of this act, twice, all the powers, and not one of them protested."

"To him?"
"Not one of them protested to him or to anybody else against his assumption of the territory. After the English invasion of the principality's territory I wrote an official protest and addressed it to all the powers. At the same time I requested the government of the United States of North America to recognize the principality of Trinidad as an independent state."

"In accordance to this request, the government of the United States of North America would have the advantage, while according once more its powerful aid to the cause of equity and of justice, to make everybody content."

"What would be the immediate effect of such an act?" asked the reporter, anxiously.

"First—To recognize the just claims of his serene highness Prince James I., my august sovereign."
—M. le Comte de la Boissière looked above the steel frame of his eyeglasses—"which are indisputable."

"Second—To calm the legitimate apprehensions of Brazil, which understands the dangers, in case of war with England, of a strategic position so close to the coast of the republic."

"Third—To give to the British kingdom a solution of the problem, in conformity with Kingdon's aim to make a cable landing at Trinidad, for the principality will be glad to accord this privilege."

"Did not the Brazilian chamber refuse to submit this problem to arbitration, on the ground that Trinidad is geographically a part of Brazilian territory?" asked the reporter.

"The island of Trinidad," said M. le Comte de la Boissière sententially, "is at a distance of 750 miles from the Brazilian coast—a three-day trip by steamboat—and if it is not in territorial waters it is not where it should be to be unhesitatingly a part of the Brazilian territory. Brazil's territorial waters end at three miles from the coast; Trinidad is at a distance of 750 miles. What do you think of that margin?"

"Since Brazil has seen the United States taking the part of Venezuela, Brazil thinks of doing what Brazil may like. But the United States takes the part of Venezuela in demanding arbitration, and cannot sustain Brazil in refusing to accept arbitration."

"What do you suggest?" asked the reporter.
"That the United States use its good influence in causing the Brazilian chamber to reconsider its former resolution not to submit to arbitration."
"If the question be brought before a court of arbitration, are you sure that the judgment of the court will favor your august sovereign?"

M. le Comte de la Boissière placed his gloved hand on the reporter's shoulder, tapped it gently, and replied:

"The court of arbitration could render no other decision. His serene highness, James I., alone has fulfilled the 'sine qua non' conditions formulated in the international code."

The two tall bays of the grand chancellor's coach stopped abruptly in front of the Countess

Street ferry house, the grand chancellor stepped out lightly without waiting for the footman to assist him, waved his hand cordially, banged the door, and gave the imperative direction to his coachman: *The New York Times*.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.

ARGENTINE SANITARY PROGRESS.

It is a matter of some congratulation that, despite the howling levels of our city and the density and number of its population, and the many unfavorable sanitary conditions which still exist amongst us, our death rate has now for a long time been steady and normal, and we have certainly escaped anything in the nature of serious or widespread epidemic disease.

This is undoubtedly due in a small measure to the intelligence and activity of our sanitary departments. For, waving for the moment the most irritating and needlessly oppressive quarantine and health regulations to which we are subjected, we must candidly admit that our *autarquia publica* is being more and more ably conducted every year, and that, as has been said, officials are doing their work seriously and honestly as well as with great ability. The best and freshest effluvia that can be produced is given away by them gratis to every applicant, and free vaccinations are performed with the same; the system of notification of infectious disease is made obligatory by law, and is fast becoming generalised; a large staff is kept busy disinfecting rooms and houses, at a low and fixed charge; municipal ovens have been erected for sterilising clothes and bedding; and a large fever hospital is kept in full swing. The full system which is only partially sketched here is very necessary in a city like this where the operatives of some 8,000 workshops and fabrics live together, broadcast in "conventillos" and tenement houses; where the poor live everywhere side by side with the rich, and where stables, cow-houses, workshops and palatial residences are all intermixed in an extraordinary manner without any real subdivision into quarters or special or characteristic districts. The slaughtering of animals, also, has been centralized, and private slaughtering forbidden. More important than all, the water supply and the drainage system have been vastly improved. Every year several thousands of houses are added to the list of supply by the *agencia comunitaria* or public waterworks, by the *cloacas publicas*, or public drains, the system of well-water and privies being rapidly superseded thereby. These last improvements, even so far as they have gone, have already vastly reduced the amount of typhoid in the city, as all the hospitals, both foreign and Argentine, can testify. The erection of houses is under a very rigid municipal inspection, and the constructions of the last two years have been much more solid and hygienic than heretofore.

Indeed the advancement which the medical profession and its collateral departments have made in this city during the last five years, and are still making, are quite phenomenal; and Europeans are hardly disposed to credit us with the extent of progress which has been made.

In these and many other ways, we are fast emerging from our category of a new and undeveloped city settlements, and, as one of the consequences thereof, our public health is slowly but surely becoming better. Still there is much to be desired; dampness is *per se* a greater source of disease than the general public ever dreams of—and this is *per se* a damp-housed city. Not only are our level low-lying house-constructions a damp one. We build with our basements laid in a mud-line mortar; cellars are still rare except in the very centre of the city; damp-proof layers in the basement walls are still regarded as an eccentric luxury; our roofs are still made of spongy brick and mortar, mostly flat, and our exposed side-walls are even more spongy than the roofs, and the slightest wind drives through them a large quantity of the rain. Our houses, therefore, soak up no more from the earth in which they are bedded, suck it down from the spongy roofs and their cracks and chinks (of which even in the newest there are always several!) and they suck it in laterally from the wind and rain-beaten side-walls. Damp not only produces rheumatism, chills, colic, anemia and general depression of health, but greatly favors the multiplication and violence of the microbes of all other specific diseases as well; and, until concrete cellars, damp-proof constructions, side-walls, supersede our present rough constructions, damp will be a continual enemy to be reckoned with. Nevertheless, our fierce sunlight, warm climate, porous soil, and frequent winds, go far to undo even this great evil.

The distribution of vegetables and fruit is still too much in the hands of a few hucksters and pedlars, who let us be feared do much to damage and poison both by dirty handling and treatment, and by frequently keeping them overnight in their own unsanitary abodes. More markets are needed to remedy this evil, and more centralisation of supply. Fowls are too often kept in backyards, even of town houses, and under these conditions, they are a source of danger of diphtheria. Still, as we have said, improvements are being made on every side. Numbers of semi-artesian wells are being bored throughout the city and its suburbs, steam laundries and dye works are increasing, large associations have been formed for the distribution of sound milk and butter, wood and asphalt pavements are being laid to a large extent in the center, the general urban sublimation is being better done, and street-cleaning and removal of refuse is more thorough. The pressing question is a very vital one, for we are still persecuted with dust, as well as by bad roads, and dust is a fertile source of disease, no less than of annoyance and damage. It has been truly said that, hearing in view the saving in houses, wheels, vehicles, shoes and clothes generally, curtains, paper, paint and all household furniture and fittings, even to say nothing of sanitation, it would richly repay any honest municipality to lay down the best asphalt or wood paving that could be laid, and in every one of its streets! The prime cost, though great, could be legitimately raised by taxation; and if honestly and economically expended, would more than pay the people cent per cent, per annum!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

It contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, lists of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the current report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 25th, 1896.

It must be apparent to most observers that there has been a very considerable increase in crime on this coast during the past few years. Counterfeiting is no new crime in Brazil, as every old resident will testify, but it may be doubted whether it has ever been so common as at the present moment. Petty thieving, confidence games, picking pockets and burglary are also of daily occurrence in all the large cities, and the principal routes of travel seem to be infested with thieves and sharpers. Then, too, there are the various devices for robbing firms and banks by means of forged orders, bills and cheques, in which a very considerable number of persons must be constantly employed. In looking over the files of our Platine exchanges we find that the same criminal practices are going on down there. The question then occurs, why is it that this coast is subjected to such a plague just at this time? An examination of the police records shows that a good proportion of the criminals are natives, while the balance is pretty widely distributed among other nationalities. Here in Brazil the Italians seem to be predominant in counterfeiting, while Brazilians are largely interested in putting the forged notes in circulation. Even men of position and respectable connections are not infrequently caught in the business, which may be the reason why the police are so cautious in their investigations. In crimes of violence the Italians and Spaniards predominate, and the latter also figure largely in burglaries. It is possible that a large importation of the criminal classes from Europe has occurred, but this will not wholly account for the increase in crime. It is worthy of inquiry, therefore, what causes are conspiring to produce so undesirable a state of society. We know that wars and revolutions are always productive of crime during periods immediately following them, but the petty revolutions on this coast ought not to have produced such a harvest as we are now reaping. Then, too, periods of scarcity and high prices are productive of crimes against property, the poor being driven into crime to escape want and starvation. In this we may find much to cause the disorders which surround us. Political disorder, also, leads to crime, as it protects lawless characters and demoralizes the administration of justice. It also corrupts public sentiment and furnishes excuses for acts of oppression and gross injustice on political grounds. Here, too, we have a source of much of the mischief which afflicts us. Beyond all this, besides, there is some deteriorating and disintegrating force at work which is paralyzing justice and encouraging vice and crime. While it is difficult to determine its causes, it is far from difficult to note its manifestations. We see them in the apathy and corruption of courts of justice, the immunities afforded to criminals, the arbitrary conduct of officials, disregard of the law on the part of officials, political corruption, personal legislation, the immunities enjoyed by vices of every description, the growth of lotteries and gambling, and so on. Surely there is something radically wrong with a society so largely engaged in occupations and amusements so corrupting and vicious and criminal as these! Certainly the teachings of the church have failed utterly

in their mission, and education in general has been altogether perverted. Society and the state have certainly failed to meet their obligations, when we have such a state of society before us. Neither law, nor government can correct so great an evil, unless actively supported by public opinion. The duty, therefore, is clearly marked and cannot be shirked. The people themselves must not only unite to repress vice and crime, but they must work together to prevent its propagation. They must cleanse and elevate their churches, so that their religious instruction shall be a true guide in the midst of so many dangers. And they must also improve, amplify and elevate secular education, so that the youth may be carried beyond the sophistries and seductions of idle and meretricious pursuits. They must teach the young better ideals of life, the nobility of character, the respectability of labor, the shame of idleness and dependence. And then, with a better, purer and better educated society on which to build, we shall hope to see better government and much less crime.

In connection with this question of correcting criminal and vicious tendencies through the medium of better instruction, it will be wholly in order for us to say that the ideas now prevalent in Latin-America are largely responsible for much of the disorder and vice which prevails here. A badly trained, vicious boy is almost sure to become an unmanageable, vicious man. Much of responsibility, then, rests upon the boy's training, the failure to teach him sound morals, to repress his vicious tendencies, to create within him better ideals of life. But, in how many Latin-American families do we find such a training? In how many of them is the passionate temper curbed and vicious tendencies restrained? As a rule the children do just as they please and their evil ways are never corrected. They drift into vice as easily as water runs down hill. They have no sound moral training to guide them, consequently their appetites and passions govern them. Their respectability often keeps them from serious wrong-doing, but with those classes where no such influence exists there is practically no curb. The young hear very little from their religious instructors in regard to right and wrong, they have no home training, and their secular education is hopelessly defective. That they should drift into evil ways is less a cause for wonder, than that they should turn out orderly, law-abiding citizens. In this city, for example, almost every influence is bad. There is no honest apprenticeship in the trades to make good workmen, there is no good and thorough system of education, the standards of professional conduct are low and mercenary, political corruption pollutes the moral atmosphere in every direction, gambling and lotteries exist on all sides and are protected both by the state and by society, the theatres are schools of vice, the newspapers either pander to immoral tastes or ignore the subject altogether, the guardians of law and order are only too often promoters of disorder and vice, and punishment is rarely made effective and exemplary. How, then, can we expect better things from the people? A few days since a shocking murder was committed in Rua do Lavradio, only a few steps from the central police-station. A young woman of immoral life was found with her throat cut. It was known that she was living with a certain Portuguese, and he was arrested, but later on he proved his innocence. A young Brazilian, with whom she had once lived, then fell under suspicion, and he, too, was arrested. The evidence by which he proved his innocence was conclusive, but it showed a depth of immorality which makes one wonder what hope there can be for a country whose sons pass their days in such demoralizing associations. He, too, was released, and then suspicion fell upon still another of her paramours, a young Brazilian employed as a private policeman. He was arrested, and the inquiry not only developed the fact of his immoral relations with the murdered girl, but his immoral associations and his worse than immoral principles. It was shown that he had lived upon the girl's pitiful earnings and had quarreled with her when she failed to supply him with money. No man with a spark of manhood in him could ever live on such tribute, and yet there are hundreds of such parasites in this city, and some of them well dressed and respectably connected. Human depravity could not sink

lower, and crime could not be unknown to such a nature. Well, to conclude the story, this degraded, parasitical specimen of a man, after exercising all his ingenuity at falsehood, finally broke down and confessed his guilt. And he even filled his confession with palpable falsehoods. Although our contemporaries see nothing in this but the individual crime, we shall venture to call attention to it as a type—the result of the vicious life which a very large percentage of the people of this city are living. If the youth of this city are permitted to grow up in the midst of such associations, and to lead the life pictured in these investigations, how is it possible to expect them to become upright and honorable men? There is vice and crime everywhere, but in most countries there is a preponderance of moral principle and training which determines the character and destiny of the nation. In Anglo-Saxon countries the great majority of the people are untiring in their efforts to crush these vices and to compel the vicious to observe the precepts of morality as well as of law. And their progress in civilization may be considered the measure of their success. The true remedies for Latin America, then, is better discipline for the young, beginning at home and continuing through their whole minority; a sounder and more active moral training, both through the church and the school; a more thorough general and professional education; and the repression of the hundred and one vices which now flourish on every hand. It should be remembered that a vicious boy can very easily drift into crime, and it should be the aim of every good citizen to prevent such a result by checking his vicious career. Bad habits will almost surely create a bad character. It may be impossible to suppress all these corrupting vices at once, but surely some small beginning can be initiated to-day, and some progress can be made every year until the worst of them have disappeared. Often, it should be remembered, the mere effort of fighting an abuse unsuccessfully, leads to good results.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The annual general meeting of the above institution will be called by due notice for Wednesday the 4th of March. The committee consider this meeting a most important one and wish to bespeak a large attendance of shareholders and subscribers.

The committee are aware that they may be called on at any time to surrender the present library premises. When that surrender becomes necessary two possibilities are before them:

They can either continue on the present mean level, once more taking small premises and working with only half the library; or they can seek for larger and more satisfactory premises where the whole library could again be opened up as it ought to be.

In the former case a not inconsiderable addition to their present revenue would be needed for reasons that can be explained at the meeting.

In the latter case it is hardly more than true to say that the present revenue would need to be doubled. Which is it to be?

The committee regard the matter in a serious light, and they hope that responsible people among shareholders and subscribers will attend the general meeting and offer their advice and assistance.

Failing adequate support there remains yet a third alternative, viz., that the library cease to exist.

I am, Sir,
on behalf of the Committee,
HENRY MOSLEY,
Hon. Sec.

Rio, Feb. 24th, 1896.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Bahia there have been a number of cases of yellow fever.

—On the 19th inst. the ship *Coriolanus* from Bremen, put in at Bahia with fire on board.

—In S. Paulo the jacobsins destroyed a carnival car criticising Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves.

—Col. Valladao has sent 40 policemen to Christina and Espirito Santo to look after the municipal elections.

—Dr. Antonio Dino Bueno has made a donation of 4,000\$ to the Misericórdia hospital of Pindamonhangaba.

—Gen. Laurentino Pinto's family have arrived at Santos. The general, we learn, intends fixing his residence in S. Paulo.

—On the 18th inst. some of the matrons once attached to the *Aquidaua*, attacked a police station in Bahia, one policeman and one marine being wounded.

—A telegram sent to Gen. Almeida Barreto says that the opposition politicians that have been arrested in Parahyba are in danger of being murdered.

—Yellow-fever has broken out in the Franciscan convent at Bahia. In all probability there is something seriously at fault with the sanitary arrangements of the place.

—Public school teachers in Bahia have appointed a committee to conduct a suit against the state government for arrears of salary due them. They will moreover issue a manifesto.

—In the freshest career by the heavy rains at Patrocinio do Muriel, state of Minas Geraes, a man was drowned and the damage to property amounted to 200,000\$.

—During carnival there were arrested in Nictheroy several maskers who were armed with revolvers, daggers and knives. Do they belong to that *Clube da Morte*?

—Two counterfeit 100\$ notes were detected in Santos one day last week, one of which was of the Banco da Republica. It will be advisable to be very careful of these 100\$ notes.

—At Ribeirão Preto a planter of the name of João Franco Filho and one of his laborers have been arrested on the charge of being connected with the band of counterfeiters at that place.

—At Valença, in the state of Bahia, according to a telegram of the 19th inst., factory operatives have taken possession of the town hall for the purpose of deposing the municipal intendant and councillors.

—By order of the minister of war the cost of the salaries paid on Gen. Gólvao's arrival at Bahia has been charged to the account of Gen. Silveira, commander of the 3rd military district. Gen. Vasques is a good enemy.

—The municipal council of S. Paulo is now in the throes of reorganization. According to the new scheme the municipal executive government will be divided into four *intendências*, viz., public works, justice, finance, and hygiene.

—Some Gmaway Indians have come to São Paulo to complain of the invasion of their lands on the Rio Verde. The invaders have overtaken possession and are driving the Indians out. This is the white man's idea of progress and civilization.

—On Carnival Sunday the São Paulo police confiscated a paper called *O Prometo* for its insinuations. We are glad that steps are being taken to repress such publications. It might even be extended to innocent allusions in the regular newspapers.

—Some days ago the parish church in the town of Santa Theresa, state of Rio de Janeiro, was much damaged by fire, the loss being estimated at 40,000\$. To this loss is included the burning of the patron saint and of the whole of the principal altar.

—Dr. Durval Mesquita telegraphs from Rio Bonito, state of Rio de Janeiro, that Dr. Marius Leocadio Cordeiro was arbitrarily arrested at his house at 11 o'clock p. m. on the 22nd inst. and was taken to jail, where he was deprived of all communication with his friends.

—Two more parties were arrested in São Paulo on the 22nd for passing counterfeit money, one of the Jaboticabal named Quintino José de Sant' Anna, and the other named João Francisco de Moraes Octavio in Ribeirão Preto. Both have petitioned the district court for *habeas corpus*.

—A São Paulo paper of the 23rd publishes the following telegram:—"Madrid, 22nd.—Major Hute has found important documents in the archives at Madrid which destroy the English claims to Shomberg island or anything near it." We must confess to a little mystification about this.

—According to a Pará telegram of the 20th a portrait of Deputy Serzedello was solemnly inaugurated there on that date in the presence of the governor and eighteen little girls representing the municipalities of the state. That portrait must have been painted in a hurry, or was it taken up to Pará for the occasion?

—On the 31st ult. the municipal chamber of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, was depoued by a mob headed by prominent men and several citizens were chosen to take charge of municipal affairs until a new chamber can be elected. The president of the deposed chamber has gone to Ouro Preto to ask for reinstatement.

—Three teachers from the United States recently arrived at São Paulo for Mackenzie College and the Escola Americana. Prof. Lorenzo Lyon, of Princeton University, Mrs. Della Rebb, of the Springfield Gymnasium, and Miss Mary Connell, of the Minnesota Normal School. The progress which these schools are making is worthy of consideration.

—Although Deputy Serzedello is still a young man, he has never accomplished anything particularly noteworthy and has still time before him to commit a hundred mistakes, his admirers in Pará have placed a memorial tablet on the house where he was born. There is nothing posthumous in the admiration and honors bestowed upon his sons by the state of Pará!

—We see by our São Paulo exchanges that Rev. G. W. Chamberlain has just given some land on Rua do Irambê, São Paulo, to Mackenzie College, the superior department of the Escola Americana, for the purpose of increasing its patrimony. The land contains 5,000 square metres and is valued at 50,000\$. When will Brazilians imitate such examples?

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo says that a planter and a colonist at Ribeirão Preto have been arrested for passing counterfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco União. It is said that a quantity of these notes were found in the planter's possession. It would seem that a number of respectably-connected people at Ribeirão Preto are mixed up in this criminal speculation.

—At Casa Branca, S. Paulo, the grave-digger Dymilio Felis died suddenly in the municipal cemetery in the act of burying a child.

—In the crowd on one of the streets in S. Paulo on the last day of carnival, an infant in the arms of an Italian woman was crushed to death.

—According to a telegram from Goyaz Col. Antonio José Cui to has been elected to the federal senate to fill the vacancy in that state's delegation.

—An employee of a German steamer was caught at Santos one day last week carrying a piece of blue flannel ashore. The Santos papers are demanding more energetic measures to repress smuggling. But, colleagues, smuggling is a trivial offence compared with theft and fraud and breach of trust and forgery, and many other crimes. Why do you not demand their repression?

—A Meccio telegram of the 19th says that Sr. Arthur Pelkon has been appointed chief of police of Alagoas. Why then should his name be retained on the treasury rolls and his four months' leave of absence be valid? Is it not illegal for a man to hold two offices at once in this manner? Or is the treasury a party to some scheme for which it is necessary to appoint this man chief of police?

—During carnival in S. Paulo several robberies were committed and others attempted. A man of the name of Ximenes complained that his pocket was picked by a thief who robbed him of his pocket-book containing 52,500,000\$. Guedencio de Quadros complained of being robbed of a gold watch and chain and diamond ring worth 8,000,000\$.

—Barão Pirapitanga was attacked by a thief who asked him for 50,000 and whom the baron hauled over to the police.

—Telegrams from Pará state that imposing demonstrations have been made in that city by the governor and people in honor of Deputy Serzedello. We might believe in the sincerity of such demonstrations if their authors had used their influence to secure Serzedello's release when he was arbitrarily incarcerated in a convict prison by the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—During the month of December there were 132 deaths in the city of Santos, against 116 in the same month of 1895. There was but one death from yellow fever, against 5 in 1894, none in 1893, 48 in 1892, and 335 in 1891. There were no deaths from smallpox, from which it will be seen that the sanitary condition of the city was then good. In the same month there were 67 births and 17 marriages. Of the births 39% per cent. were illegitimate.

—In São Paulo on the last day of carnival there was a row between two citizens who were fighting each other with canes. The military commandant saw them and ordered a soldier to take the canes away from them, which was done. Misinterpreting the order, the soldier passed the order on to his comrades, and in a short time the soldiers were taking canes away from everybody.

When the commandant heard of it, he stopped the interference of course. This shows how easy it is for soldiers to commit abuses under the impression that they are carrying out orders.

—In Tanhaes on the 19th inst. seven policemen who had received orders to leave for S. Paulo, mutinied and caused disturbances. The people of the town took up arms against the mutineers, who were roughly handled, two being severely and one mortally wounded. On the 20th the mutineers were sent to S. Paulo, being escorted to the station by the police delegate and a guard composed of officers to prevent their being again attacked by the people. The policemen that was mortally wounded has since died and the other two, one of whom is said to be in a dangerous condition, are at the Taubaté hospital.

—A telegram from Pará states that the French consul at that place has addressed to Gov. Lvaro Solari a remonstrance against the return of Manoel Bragança, one of the prisoners released at Cayenne, to the territory of Annah. He asserts that the Brazilian minister in France, in securing the release of the prisoners taken to Cayenne, promised that none of them should return to the disputed territory. The governor is reported to have answered that in this country both Brazilians and foreigners are entitled to perfect freedom of locomotion and if the Brazilian minister at Paris really made the alleged promise, he had no legal right to do so.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias*, of this city, of the 20th inst., claims to be informed that the Cayenne prisoners were released unconditionally. It adds that up to the previous day the minister of foreign affairs had received no telegram from the governor of Pará in regard to Manoel Bragança.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Whenever reports of Castilhos' outrages are circulated, the organs of Castilhos, the *Paiz*, in this city, and the *Federalista*, in Porto Alegre, meet them at first with a flat contradiction. When the reports are confirmed, then those organs say that it is nothing more than natural that a three years' struggle should have generated hatred, giving rise to scenes of bloodshed. What they fail to state, however, is that the maintenance of the tyrant Castilhos in office contributes largely to aggravating such hatred and that under an impartial and conciliatory ruler the scenes of bloodshed would, at all events, be fewer than they are at present.

Those journals seem to think that the federalists must not yet expect security for life and property. This, if everything goes well, they may perhaps obtain at some future time. Beyond this, however, they must aspire to absolutely nothing. As for giving them a voice in the government of the state that is altogether out of the question.

As to the federalists' being driven by despair into making another revolution, they ridicule the idea just as they did when they were warned in time of the revolution through which the state has already passed and which involved the whole country in civil war which consumed thousands of lives and enormous sums of money.

And so the outrages continue and apparently will never cease until the country is again plunged into the horrors of civil war. The few that have been recently reported are as follows:

A Pelotas telegram of the 21st inst. states that there have arrived at Bagé from Livras and D. Pedro five federalists who had to abandon

their homes and travel the whole distance on foot in order to escape imprisonment into Castilhos' army.

At Villa Rica the municipal intendant after causing a man to be beaten in the street, sent him to prison, where he was incarcerated for 20 days without being informed of the cause of his arrest.

The intendant then took the prisoner to Cruz Alta, led by a rope tied around his neck and guarded by 4 Castilhistas soldiers. He was there released on condition of not returning to Villa Rica. Four other persons have been expelled from Villa Rica by the municipal authorities and one has been tortured for leaving an estancia on which he had been working without pay and accepting an engagement with wages on another.

On the 21st at Uruguanaya Castilhistas soldiers thrust their bayonets into João Mello's carriage as he was driving home and discharged their guns at him after he had passed.

At S. Luís Gonzaga the federalist Col. Antonio Cavalheiro d'Amorim and his wife were both murdered by a band of eight or ten Castilhistas who attacked their house.

At Cachoeira the federalist Manoel Margarida is reported to have been murdered.

Between Sarcan and Itaquí the federalist Engenheiro Manoel Gregório and his wife have been murdered.

Jeonayno Ribas has arrived at Porto Alegre from Santa Maria and the report of his having been barbarously beaten, which the Castilhistas had contradicted, is fully confirmed. It is stated that he received 456 blows.

This week after week since the revolutionists have laid down their arms, we have recorded an unintermittent series of outrages committed by the partisans of the dictator and in no single instance have we been able to state that the criminals have been punished.

The Castilhistas assert that at Uruguanaya the Homeristas are preparing a revolutionary movement. The latter, however, say that this report is circulated by the Castilhistas in order to have a pretext for arbitrary measures. The houses of Cols. Antonio Chale and Lagranha are chiefly watched.

It is a fact that some time ago at Rio de Janeiro there was a fight between the customs guard and unknown persons, resulting in nine deaths.

On the 22nd inst. Col. Carlos Telles left Porto Alegre for the purpose of returning to Bagé, where he commands the garrison.

On the 17th Col. Salustiano dos Reis arrived at Santa Maria with the 4th battalion of infantry and took command of the garrison of that place.

It is reported that the 13th battalion of infantry will be transferred to Porto Alegre and the 29th to the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

At Porto Alegre there is great stringency in the money market, and it is due to the heavy importation of merchandise made in advance of the regular demands of trade for the purpose of avoiding the new duties. The banks, having exhausted the cash reserves, are no longer able to assist the importers.

It is stated that the *Reforma*, in charge of Adriano Ribeiro, will resume publication on the 1st prox.

RAILROAD NOTES.

It is stated that, as soon as rolling stock arrives, a new train will be put on the railway between Santos and Campinas.

The company operating a tram line from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro has increased its fares by 20 per cent. on account of the low exchange, which is creating much popular discontent.

During carnival the trams of the Botafogo-Gules company made 6,310 trips, carrying 264,575 passengers, and those of the Carro-Urbano company made 17,300 trips carrying 381,501 passengers.

It is stated that the Paulista company intends building a railway from some point between Jahu and Dous Corregos to Itaboraí, crossing the Rio Iteté at Porto Ribeiro and passing through the town of S. Paulo's Agulhas.

On the three days of carnival the cars of the S. Christovam tramway company made 6,846 trips and carried 240,775 passengers. Those of the Villa Isabel company made 2,097 trips carrying 104,111 passengers.

Reports of negotiations for the sale of the S. Paulo Railway are again in circulation. The price mentioned is £2,500,000 and a syndicate composed of S. Paulo capitalists is said to be endeavoring to make the purchase.

On the 18th inst. a train was derailed on the road from Cachoeira de Itapemirim to Alegre. The tender and two cars were very much damaged. In consequence of this accident traffic on the rail is said to have been interrupted for want of rolling stock.

The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that negotiations are still in progress for the purchase of the S. Paulo line by a national company. We trust the business may not be realized yet awhile, for we are hoping to make an occasional visit to that enterprising city and would hesitate to do so were the Santos route to imitate the Central.

The first section of the Sul do Equitino Santo line, from Victoria to Vianna, 21 kilometres in length, was formally inaugurated on the 20th. It is expected that the whole line as far as Cachoeira de Itapemirim will be completed in three years. The line has a gauge of one metre, and the cost of the section now opened has been 70,000\$ per kilometre.

It is announced that the Carica tramway company will be ready to inaugurate its electric service about the beginning of May from the Largo da Carica, over the old aqueduct, to Silvestre (above Laranjeiras), and to Paula Mallos hills. The electric installation is now being mounted.

The cuttings on Santo Antonio hill form the most difficult part of the work, but when it is once completed it will do more to open Santa Theresa hill than any improvement thus far made. The hills between Santo Antonio and Santa Theresa will afford hundreds of desirable sites for residences, all of which will be made available by a good tramway service.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

The following figures show the payments made by the representative of the department of industry in London on account of the various interest guarantees:

1894.		Amount paid	
Company	Total guaranteed		
Brazilian Im.			
pericial C Bahia	£102,374 14 4	£	98,261 14 1
Minas & Rio	122,025 2 4	£	115,832 16 10
Générale de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens	Fcs. 2,275,000	£	65,955 18 0
Itém extens.	£ 48,543 17 4	£	31,202 5 3
Alagoas	38,834 0 0	£	37,993 8 7
Itém Assem.			
Itém branch	12,555 0 0	£	11,474 10 0
Great Western of Brazil	39,375 0 0	£	24,300 12 4
Lines with surplus of revenue over expenses, say—			
	£ 427,002 14 0	£	354,021 5 1
Deficit		Amount paid	
Comle d'Eu	£ 44,502 14 7	£	51,406 7 6
Brazil Great Southern	4,114 15 2	£	40,500 0 0
Bahia & S. Francisco			
Timbó branch	9,600 8 9	£	17,887 10 0
Sul. Ouest			
Itém extens.	1,520 16 4	£	37,456 9 7
D. Theresia			
Christovam	19,194 16 0	£	44,173 4 4
Southern Brazil			
Rio G. do Sul	28,150 6 9	£	105,481 8 10
Natal & Nova Cruz	14,585 8 11	£	42,281 11 0
Lines with deficits.			
	£ 335,180 0 3		
Total	£ 719,207 5 4		

1895.		Amount paid	
Company	Total guaranteed		
Central Bahia	£ 102,374 14 4	£	98,261 14 1
Minas & Rio	122,025 2 4	£	115,832 16 10
Générale de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens			
Itém extens.	50,227 15 3	£	50,058 17 10
Alagoas	38,834 0 0	£	35,851 0 0
Itém Assembléa branch	12,555 0 0	£	11,475 0 0
Great Western of Brazil	39,375 0 0	£	39,375 0 0
Comle d'Eu	54,406 7 6	£	54,406 7 6
Brazil Great Southern	40,500 0 0	£	40,500 0 0
Bahia & S. Francisco, Timbó branch			
Sul. Ouest	17,887 10 0	£	17,887 10 0
Sud Ouest Brésiliens	37,226 9 4	£	37,226 9 4
D. Theresia Christovam	44,173 4 4	£	44,173 4 4
Sul	106,481 8 10	£	106,481 8 10
Natal & Nova Cruz	43,281 0 0	£	43,281 0 0
Mingayana	29,025 0 0	£	29,025 0 0
Total	£ 828,501 9 9		

It may be noted that no payment to the Mingayana company is mentioned in the 1894 account, and that the Recife and S. Francisco and Bahia and S. Francisco (main line) receive their guaranteed interest from the Treasury agency in London.

The commissioner of the department of industry states that as the final liquidations of the annual accounts are only realized after receipt of the documents from Brazil, the figures for 1895 represent the payments made at the termination of each half-year.

The accounts of the Mingayana line are not subject to exact liquidations, the government paying 6% per annum, half-yearly, on the capital of 4,300,000\$.

According to a summary, which precedes the above figures, the commissioner makes the payments at the agency:

1894		1895	
Guaranteed interest			
Material, etc., for various purposes	£ 66,655 0 0	£	47,962 16 11
Totals	£ 853,846 9 9	£	876,464 6 8

LOCAL NOTES.

The appointment of Lieut. Retumba on the commission for improving the port of Pará has been cancelled.

It is reported that the minister of marine has addressed a long communication to the President, asking for the reorganization of the navy.

The new Argentine minister, Dr. Epifanio Portella, presented his credentials to the President on Thursday the 20th inst.

Lieut. João da Silva Retaubau, ex-revolutionist, has been appointed assistant on the commission for the improvement of the port of Pará.

Minister Rodrigues Alves has granted four months' leave of absence to treasury clerk Arthur Feixoto. The minister has made a mistake.

The American corvette *Lancaster* arrived at Montevideo on the 13th. The *Montevideo Times* understands that she is to remain on this station.

D. Georgina Cerqueira Lima de Barros, widow of one of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina, died in this city on the 15th inst.

The *Benjamin Constant* left Pernambuco on the 19th on the return voyage to this port, calling at Fernando de Noronha, Bahia and Ilha Grande.

The Spanish news agencies have again killed the Cuban leader Maceo. These official reports would do great credit to Barnum Muschhausen.

It is reported that Gen. Mallet, who has just arrived from Europe, will succeed Gen. Vasques in the office of minister of war.

The house of Antonio José Corrêa at No. 50 Rua de S. Christovam was recently robbed by burglars of notes of bank to the value of 12,400\$, jewelry and 1,700,000 in money.

—Dr. José de Sallanha da Gama has retired from the editorial staff of the *Gazeta da Tarde*.

—The telegraph department is erecting a telegraph line down Rua Sete de Setembro, and the posts are already in place.

—It is reported that on the 19th inst. Visconde de Ouro Preto will begin the publication of a monarchist newspaper to be called *O Monarchista*.

—A Rome telegram of the 22nd denies the sale of the *inmaculada* in the Argentine government. They are not yet quite prepared in Italy for the commission of so sensible an act.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* is informed that the dispute with Italy is now so good a footing that none of the questions will need submission to an arbitrator.

—It is reported that Arthur Peixoto is going to resign his clerkship in the treasury and it is stated that he has been appointed chief of police of the state of Alagoas.

—Retired Lieut. Antônio Corrêa da Silva, who was one of the most active and enterprising of the revolutionary officers, has entirely severed his connection with the navy.

—The number of inmates of the "School of Sergeants" for the present year has been fixed at 200. These are additional to the enormous number of cadets in the three military schools of the country.

—By order of the President the minister of justice has requested that of war to enlarge the adjutant-general of the army and the officers and soldiers for the part which they took in preserving order during carnival.

—Dr. Carlos de Lacerda says that, in view of the scenes witnessed during carnival, the *momento* of Ash-Wednesday should be changed into the following:—"Remember, men, that of mud thou art and into mud thou hast returned."

—Two sailors were admitted to the Misericórdia hospital on Sunday who had been injured at Villeguayon by the explosion of a shell which they were cleaning. Two men were killed and two wounded by the explosion.

—The thieves seem to be as active and successful as ever. Scarcely a day passes without the record of one or more robberies, and generally without the detection of the criminals. When can we expect a little more protection from the police?

—It is announced that Mr. Phipps, the British minister, will soon be making a visit home, and that the British legation during his absence will be under the charge of Mr. A. S. Kaikes, who is now on his way out from Rio.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the Triunfal question has not been set aside for the present, as the Brazilian minister in London recently addressed a note to the British government concerning some points in the case. This is an unanswerable proof.

—Station-master Araújo Bastos Junior has brought a libel suit against the *Jornal do Brasil* on account of articles published against him in that paper. The manuscript of the article published on the 12th ult. was exhibited in court on Saturday.

—During the eight days from the 16th to the 23rd, inclusive, there were 213 deaths from yellow fever in this city according to the daily burial reports. This shows an average of over 26 a day. From the 1st to the 23rd the total deaths from this cause were 542.

—On the 17th inst. a man at Rio Branco, Minas Geraes, telegraphed to his agent in this city instructing him not to protest a note that would fall due on the following day. The telegram reached the agent on the 15th, after the note had been protested.

—According to a statement published in the press the sum of 2,600\$ was spent in decorating the part of Rua Theophilo Otoni between Quatunda and Ourives during carnival. Just imagine then how much money must have been squandered in the whole city.

—On Sunday there were said to be 68 cases of yellow fever from the cruiser *Lombardi*, now at Ilha Grande. The number of deaths among the officers and crew up to that time was stated to be 49. In all probability the cruiser will be sent south to Flores Island to get rid of the infection.

—It is said that the police *delicias* of the 1st and 4th districts locked up *golden known thieves* during carnival. They had just come down from Minas to attend the festivities. Seven of them applied for *habito corpus* and were placed at the disposition of the chief of police on the 20th inst.

—During the first half of the present month 24 bodies were deposited at the public morgue of the city, of which 5 were of drowned persons. The report does not discriminate between murders, accidents and natural deaths, but five or six of the remainder were evidently the victims of murder.

—At the casa de detenção there were released last Thursday 44 persons who had been held in custody without the proper legal formalities. It is stated that of these persons 23 are well-known thieves. Does it do any good to pick up such persons and then turn them loose again?

—The director-general of hygiene has instructed his district inspectors that in their visits at places where infectious diseases are under treatment, they are under no circumstances to interfere with the physicians in charge. This order was caused by complaints from physicians in regard to such interferences.

—We hear it whispered that there are some who are considering how to make Brazil the dominant power in South America, after the style of the United States in North America. Brazil will then have her own Monroe doctrine, and the United States must keep hands off just the same as any ordinary European power.

—The *Atencion* of Buenos Aires has declared against the leadership of the United States among the republics of South America. At the same time the *Atencion* thinks that the suggested American congress would be of great benefit by creating a true American policy and defining the relationship between this continent and the old world.

—On Saturday the death rate in this city made a considerable leap, reaching 100 for the first time this year. The number of deaths reported on that day was 108, of which 25 were caused by yellow fever, 10 by accidents, and 68 by different kinds of fever. The number of new cases of yellow fever reported on the same day was 44.

—Midshipman Pinna Junior, who with 80 men defeated 135 Florianópolis on the island of Moçambique on Jan. 9, 1894, capturing the island and 112 prisoners, has been appointed to a position in the naval infantry.

—The nine "well-known" thieves who embarked here for Montevideo on the *ffals* seem to have had a disappointing reception. The police declined to permit them to land and sent them on to Buenos Aires. Of course they could return to Montevideo the next day on any one of the river steamers, for the traffic between the two cities is under very slight restrictions.

—The publication of a new evening paper, the *Jornal do Povo*, was commenced in this city on last Saturday. In its salutatory article it promises to defend the cause of the people, which, in the opinion of its editors, has hitherto been neglected by the press. In doing this it will explain to the people their rights and duties and defend them from abuses from which they now suffer.

—According to country papers President Prudente de Moraes and the minister of justice were both very much displeased with police delegate Canjiz's arbitrary conduct towards the editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*. The information which these papers received led them to suppose that the delegate would be dismissed. As Prudente works very slowly, it is possible that this may yet occur.

—On the 22nd inst. occurred the death of Manoel Vieira Costa, Marquis de Murtinho, one of the well-known public men of the monarchy. He was born in 1807, was educated at Coimbra and Paris, and took his professional degree at the São Paulo law school in 1831. His public career was partly in the general assembly, partly on the bench, and partly as a minister in various cabinets between 1850 and 1869.

—On Saturday the Italian minister and the port health inspector went down to Ilha Grande for the second time, in response to advice that matters on the Italian cruiser *Lombardi* had taken a turn for the worse. It was reported that three more officers had fallen ill with the fever. Of course, it is not for us to advise, but we should consider it advisable to send down one or two physicians who have a practical knowledge of yellow fever.

—The many friends of Mr. R. G. Shearer will be glad to hear that he has been appointed sub-manager of the Buenos Aires branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, with which branch he has been connected as accountant since its organization. He is to retain the post of accountant for the present. Mr. T. H. Hagles acting as sub-accountant. Both of these gentlemen were formerly connected with the Rio branch of the same bank.

—We are informed that there really was a revolutionary conspiracy on foot, and that an outbreak was arranged for carnival. The conspirators, comprising some of the prominent names known to be in opposition to the present government, were able to secure the admission of only a part of the military garrison, and were therefore unable to carry out their plans in face of the preparations made by the adjutant-general and chief of police. This accounts for the constant show of armed guards in the streets.

—It is not only the foreign telegraph correspondent who is playing house with us, but the native is at the same game. If the *Jornal* will examine the *Santos Commercial* of the 22nd inst. providing our colleague could be induced to look at a monarchist paper—he will find a statement to the effect that there were 91 deaths from yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro on the 20th, of which 51 were foreigners. If our Brazilian telegraphist and publisher shall stories of themselves, how can they blame foreign journals for doing the same thing?

—At 5 p.m. on Saturday afternoon a steam launch belonging to the Companhia Concórdia ran down a boat, a short distance off the Caes D'Almeida boat-lifting, which was conveying the civil engineer and assistant purser to the French steamer *Brésil*. The boat was cut in two, and the two Frenchmen were drowned. The launch did not attempt to stop and save the drowning men, but steamed away at full speed. A more cowardly, dastardly act we have rarely been called upon to record, and we sincerely trust that the master of the launch will be held strictly accountable for the death of these two men.

—After having caused police-delegate Canjiz's scandalous intervention in the question of the article entitled *Club da Ilha*, published in the *Rio de Janeiro*, Senator João Cordeiro, through his lawyers Frederico Borges and Dutra Machado, has brought a libel suit against Dr. Cavalcanti Mello. On Wednesday the latter appeared before Judge Afonso de Miranda of the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court and entered a plea against the requirement for the exhibition of the manuscript of the article, contending that his signature which was published in the paper renders such exhibition unnecessary.

—While President Prudente de Moraes has been profuse in his thanks to the police and the army for maintaining order in this city during carnival, he has neglected to thank the returned revolutionists, to whom, in our opinion, this result is principally due. There is no doubt that their presence in the city contributed more than the police, and certainly far more than the army (from which indeed the elements of disorder derive their importance), to keep the jacobins in check. The eternal revolutionists constitute a conservative force which no statesman at the head of the government can afford to neglect.

—Before and during carnival there were circulated alarming reports of serious disturbances projected by jacobins. The whole police force was held in readiness and the most frequented streets strongly guarded, there being posted at some corners a half dozen or more policemen armed with rifles, while mounted police patrolled the city. No disturbances, however, occurred except those caused by groups of ill-bred persons, who amused themselves by insulting the passers. In spite of the alarming reports, the streets were crowded. The absence of serious disturbances seems to have caused much gratification to the President, by whose order the minister of justice has congratulated the people of this city and eulogized the police.

—We are now feeling much better. On the 20th the Havana agency informed us that Minister Bourquies and Deputy Poincaré had been saying unpatriotic things of each other, and that a duel was to be fought over it. We felt sure that no one would be hurt, and this troubled us. In such affairs, someone ought to be hurt. It is the nature of the transaction. But like most French duels, we knew that either the pistols would be sent blank, or the aim would be at least 50 feet high, so that no one could possibly be hurt. And we knew that both parties would make earnest asses of themselves. And this grieved us. On the following day Havas came to the rescue, however, and told us that the affair had been amicably arranged. The size of the quadruped is therefore much reduced.

—The Cuban revolution continues to puzzle us. One may say the cable informs us that Maceo has been defeated and his forces dispersed, the next day we are told that he has united with Gomez at some distant point and that they are preparing to give battle. In view of the fact that the Spanish authorities have prohibited the transmission of news unfavorable to the Spanish cause, no reliance can be placed in any of the information sent to us, except such as may be based on letters received from Cuba. It is known, however, that Gen. Weyler has resolved to resort to the measures of cruelty which have before stained Spanish rule in Cuba, and from this time forward we may expect war to the death. It is a shame that civilized nations can not interfere to stop this inhuman struggle.

—Much comment has been excited by the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Symphonio Coelho, a surgeon of the navy. On the 12th inst. he was present at the birthday dinner of Marshal Paim, director of the Central railway. At 11:30 p.m. he took leave of the marshal and, accompanied by an employee of that railway, he took the train for the Central station on Praça da Aclamação. There the railway employee parted from him, after seeing him take a trolley for the purpose of going to Cães dos Mineiros and there take a boat for Ilha das Cobras, where he resided with his family. The driver of the trolley testifies that after receiving his fare he left Dr. Symphonio at the wharf waiting for a boat. The latter, however, failed to reach home and not the slightest trace of him has since been discovered. A careful search has been instituted and many butmen have been questioned, but none of the steps taken have furnished any clue to the cause of this mysterious disappearance.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., at São Paulo, the wife of E. Nilton-Cooke, of a daughter, Nora Nilton-Cooke.

COFFEE NOTES

—In the districts of Rio Novo, Alegre and Alto Itapemirim, in the state of Espírito Santo, the coffee crop is said to have been almost entirely destroyed by recent rains.

—A large central asine for cleaning coffee has been inaugurated at Dous Corregos, São Paulo.

—On the railway from Cachoeira de Itapemirim to Argejo the stations are said to be crowded with coffee awaiting shipment.

—It is reported that the conference between representatives of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and Bahia, in regard to a new coffee propaganda abroad, will be held in Petropolis on March 2nd.

—The exportation of coffee from Ceylon during 1895 amounted to 59,778 cwt. plantation, 6,055 cwt. native and 759 Liberian. In 1894 the exports were 28,865 plantation, 1,564 native and 785 Liberian, showing an aggregate increase for 1895 of 35,375 cwt.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The lease of the zoological garden has been sold to Marques & Ribeiro for 1,000,000.

—It is stated that in a five kilos tin of Brazilian hard recently examined, there were found 1 k. 750 grammes of water.

—The Lloyd Brasileiro has raised the wages of the stokers to 150\$000 a month, beginning with the 1st prox.

—The steamer *Tucuman* brought from Hamburg 749 cases, containing 35,952 bottles for bottling S. Lourenço mineral waters.

—On the 22nd inst. the municipal chamber of S. Paulo voted a resolution to call for tenders for supplying the people of that city with beef.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has issued orders for selling at auction the Santa Theresa tenente in the city of Niteroy.

—It is stated that the Banco Constructor has contracted with Mr. Mitchell to complete the electric plant at Petropolis and to take charge of the management thereof.

—Last year the states of Amazonas and Pará shipped 5,257,410 kilos of cacao, of which 5,021,812 kilos went to Europe and 235,598 kilos to the United States.

—At the meat market of the city of Pará there were received last year 34,813 hogs. Those that were slaughtered weighed 4,447,630 kilos. In the same year there were slaughtered 395 sheep weighing 7,510 kilos.

—Forgotten notes and checks have recently made their appearance in S. Paulo, one of them having been presented to the banking-house of Robertson & Co. by a child who, on being questioned, said he had been sent by an unknown person.

—The Bangü factory operatives up to Sunday were maintaining their strike. They demand lower house rent and a higher price per metre for weaving. There was to have been a consultation between them and the director yesterday.

—It is stated that the transit duties on over twenty millions of kilos of native exports over 100,000\$000. The estimate is probably based on the retail price, and not on the prices paid by exporters.

—The subscription for a *bíndie nacional* in honor of President Prudente de Moraes, which was inaugurated months ago to celebrate pacification in Rio Grande, now amounts to only 69,997\$300. There does not seem to be much enthusiasm over it.

—The *Provincia*, of Pernambuco, makes the following estimates of this year's sugar crop in four of the northern states:—Pernambuco, 60,000,000 kilos; Alagoas, 21,000,000 kilos; Sergipe, 21,000,000 kilos; Paraíba, 7,500,000 kilos; total, 109,500,000.

—On the 27th inst. a piece of asphalt pavement in Rua S. Pedro will be inaugurated. It is called "*parqueamento sanitário fluminense*," and is styled the invention of Sr. José Simão da Costa. It is said to have a mixture of rubber in the asphalt, which constitutes the invention.

—The minister of finance has extended the time for dispatching merchandise under last year's rates to March 31st next. We trust he will also take prompt measures to remove the obstructions which the custom-house is making to the landing and dispatch of this merchandise.

—On the 20th the municipal council passed an ordinance exempting all butcher-shops from municipal taxes this year who undertake to sell fresh beef at a profit not exceeding 10 reis per kilo. Those accepting this offer will be required to sign an agreement at the prefecture.

—The latest census of New York (April, 1895) gave that city a population of 1,831,066. Of this total, 920,059 were males and 931,007 were females. The number of inhabited houses was 87,291 which shows an average of 21.2 persons per house, after deducting the 4,423 who lived in boats and ships.

—In view of the new taxes government contractors are soliciting an increase in the prices at which they agreed to furnish merchandise to public offices before those taxes had been voted. It seems to us that the proper measure to be adopted under those circumstances is to annul these contracts and call for new tenders.

—The test case brought against Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., in England, by Messrs. Crawford & Rowat, shipowners, for demurrage arising from the detention of their ships in the bay of Rio de Janeiro during the naval revolt, has been decided in favor of the defendants both in first instance and on appeal.

—It is worthy of note that a committee representing the tea trade in the United States has asked congress to impose a duty on tea. It is claimed that such a duty, say 15 cents a pound, would protect importers and consumers against the spurious articles which flood the market. Next we shall hear of a like proposal in regard to coffee.

—It is charged that many ex-employees of government departments have received permission to continue their contributions to the *monte pio*. This is a kind of life insurance connected with each department for the benefit of its employees, and through the abuse just mentioned outsiders are securing its benefits by temporary employment and the use of a little influence.

—On the last day of carnival in São Paulo the price of *confeti* went up to \$5000 a kilo. For the benefit of our foreign readers who do not know what *confeti* is, we would say that it is nothing but common colored paper cut into tiny disks, which are thrown into people's faces by the hand of amusement. At the price quoted, the profit is enormous and the waste of money equally great.

—There were a few deputies who were not devoted to the declamations of those who advocate the discriminating law against American life insurance companies in the last session of congress. As it is clear that Congress was deliberately deceived in the matter, we trust that they will not only seek an investigation in the next session, but will also ask congress to require details of all foreign reinsurances by the Sul-America company.

—Estimates vary considerably in regard to the quantity of *confeti* sold in S. Paulo during carnival. According to one estimate there were sold 60,000 kilos at the average price of \$1800 per kilo making a total cost of 108,000,000. Another estimate, however, makes the total amount to 300,000\$000, the house of Gattaux alone having sold, it is stated, 90,000 kilos of *confeti* and 25,000 kilos of serpentina. On the last day of carnival the price rose to \$5000 per kilo.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the organization of a syndicate of foreign and Brazilian capitalists, in which Conde de Figueiredo's name is mentioned, is under consideration for the purpose of buying or assisting those enterprises in Brazil which have not been successful because of the want of capital. There are some fine old ruins to restore down here, and unless the foreign capitalists are careful they will be building railways to the moon, canals to the centre of the earth and artificial ports for Trinidad Island.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday calls attention to the inexplicable delays in disposing of the merchandise stored in buildings of the S. Sebastião plantation on Governador island belonging to the marine department. The merchandise was taken from the insurgent ships two years ago and stored in these buildings, and then abandoned. The stuff is in great part ruined, and the buildings are going to pieces through neglect. The *Jornal* asks why the custom-house does not attend to the matter, so as to restore the buildings to their owners.

—In an *avisão* addressed to the inspector of the custom-house on the 22nd, the minister of finance declares that after hearing the representation presented to him by a committee of importers on the 27th ult., and after consulting the customs inspector and the director of public revenues, he has decided: (1) that the double duties fine will not be applicable in cases arising under Art. 6 of the budget law, where an entire difference in quality is concerned, as that article refers to the elevation of the exemption limit of value from 10\$ to 20\$; (2) that the period within which merchandise can be dispatched under last year's schedule is extended to March 31st next; and (3) that estimates should be prepared and presented to him for the repairs necessary to protect the merchandise stored in the custom-house.

<i>Olaf Trygvason</i>	Pensacola	9 Jan.
<i>Perseus</i>	Glasgow	..
<i>Ophelia</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Rosa</i>	Pensacola	21 Dec.
<i>Robertson</i>	London	..
<i>Rifondo</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Rita</i>	Swansea	23 Jan.
<i>Sera</i>	at Christendom	..
<i>Serrin</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Tanfor</i>
<i>Victoria</i>	Hamburg	4 Jan.
<i>White Wings</i>	Piscagua	..
<i>Widow</i>	Amble	21 Dec.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNER	TH
Feb. 17	Coringa No. 1	La Plata 6d	W. Sarvan & C.	
17	Tempo Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	Frans Hemmans	
17	Bellenden Br	Santos 2d	Norton, M. & C.	
18	Elbe Br	do 13h	Royal Mail	
18	Oriana Br	Liverpool 2d	Wilson Sims & C.	
18	Thompson Br	Valparaiso 2d	do	
18	Bella Br	Liverpool 2d	Norton, M. & C.	
18	Bellicia Br	Glasgow 2d	do	
18	Castro Br	Genoa 2d	Chargen-Réunis	
18	Lydia Br	Hamburg 2d	E. Johnston & C.	
19	Wileys Br	Canth 2d	To order	
19	Wileys Br	do 2d	To order	
20	Agard Br	Genoa 2d	A. Finia & C.	
20	South Wales Br	Montevideo 7d	J. Dreyfus	
20	Halle Br	River Plate 6d	Karl Valas & C.	
21	Olinda Br	Santos 7d	E. Johnston & C.	
21	Brazil Br	Boadex 12d	Mess. Maritimes	
21	Isabela Br	Newport 2d	To order	
21	Leung Br	Cardiff 2d	Bras. Coal Co.	
22	River Masey Br	Bras. Coal Co.	R. N. Norton Jr.	
22	Patent Aust	Santos 2d	Frans Hemmans	
22	Macalena Br	South ton 135d	Royal Mail	
23	Aspidon Gr	Hamburg 2d	E. Johnston & C.	
23	Hallina Br	Genoa 2d	La Vela	
23	Aspidon Br	Genoa 2d	La Vela	
23	Nord America Br	River Plate 3d	Ria Flom Mills	
23	Continental Br	Reason 12d	Norton, M. & C.	
23	Port Harwin Br	Montevideo 2d	do	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 17	V. S. Nicolas Fr	Have'	Sundries
17	Paul II	Genoa	do
17	Batne Ross Fr	Santos	do
17	Patagonia Gr	do	do
17	Beladonia Gr	do	do
18	Avante Fr Br	New York	Coffee
18	Gr. Bismark Gr	Bremen	Sundries
18	Coringa No. 1	Buenos Aires	Ballast
19	Tempo Arg	do	Sundries
19	Elbe Br	Southampton	do
19	Thompson Br	Liverpool	do
19	Oriana Br	Valparaiso	do
19	Carama Amer	San Francisco	Some cargo
19	Carolina Fr	River Plate	Sundries
19	Isabela Br	Manilla	do
20	Beladonia Br	New York	Coffee
20	Agard Br	Santos	Sundries
20	South Wales Br	S. Fran do Sul	do
20	Olinda Br	Hamburg	do
20	Bellicia Br	Buenos Aires	do
20	Lydia Br	Rio Grande	Sundries
20	Elona Br	New York	do
20	Patent Aust	Trester	do
20	Brazil Br	River Plate	do
20	Lundy Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
20	Mercutio Arg	Paraguaya	Sundries
20	Bellicia Br	Santos	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 18th, 1896.

NAME	FROM	ARR. DATE	PRIM	CONSIGNERS
American				
bk Tara Tupan	653 Jan	25	Bunswick	Geral C. & I.
Ing White Wings	654	27	Baltimore	W. & C.
bk Julia	730	27	Pensacola	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
Ing M. B. Town	654 Feb.	4	Mecla	V. W. Gump & C.
Ing Amy	655	10	Baltimore	Leveing & C.
bk C. S. Hulbert	657	10	New York	Geral C. & I.
Austrian				
bk Ruma	365 Feb.	11	Marseilles	To order
British				
sp Celtic Chief	1700 Dec.	46	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C.
sp E. J. Spicer	1668 Jan.	2	New York	Geral C. & I.
Ing Antigua	725	6	Bunswick	V. W. Gump & C.
bk Cashmere	725	16	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Argonaut	725	16	Bangon	H. Stiller & C.
sp Morambique	725 Feb.	5	Hull	Gas Co.
bk Madocma	1011	5	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp Stevenson	1099	8	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Assyria	1098	8	Antwerp	Geral C. & I.
sp Newman Hall	1449	9	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk Knithen	1591	10	Swansea	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp W. H. Gorse	1591	10	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp East Indian	163	11	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
Ing Sarah Alice	186	11	Pasheing	P. S. Nigolson & C.
sp Z. Kna	1897	10	Pensacola	Geral C. & I.
Danish				
Ing Haaber	107 Jan.	31	Alha	To order
bk Daniel	246 Feb.	7	Norwegian	To order
Dutch				
Ing Vlaanderen	457 Sept.	11	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
German				
bk Freda	235 Jan.	26	Moscow	To order
bk Marie	396 Feb.	7	Marseilles	To order
bk Frieda Mahu	297	11	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C.
bk Varuna	457	11	Westerwed	To order
Ing Verzeina	246	21	Amsterdam	Queros, M. & C.
Italian				
bk Orbe	772 Jan.	23	Marseilles	To order
bk Alpino	573 Feb.	19	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
Norwegian				
Ing Chondor	205 Feb.	11	Westerwed	C. Hecksher & C.
Ing Christum	255	21	Moscow	A. O. Mai
Portuguese				
bk Triunfo	478 Dec.	19	Moscow	To order
bk Vax da Gama	541 Jan.	12	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
bk Nova Lide	414	26	Oporto	To order
bk Johns	601	26	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
Ing Argos	734 Feb.	23	Estancia	Comin. Nac. Co.
bk Ventura	337	23	Oporto	J. A. G. Sant & C.
bk Atlanteo	504	29	Montevideo	Macedo Jr. & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of advantage:

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3. Besides being an object of art as necessary, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

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Sole importers:

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This new establishment has always in stock a

large assortment

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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone-ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Feb. 22nd.

Circulation	Public Funds	Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
563,033,800\$	Stock 3 1/2% currency (Apollinaris).....	10,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8 000\$ - Jan. 96
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000\$ - Jan. 96
124,645,000	Bonus 4 1/2% (gold), converted.....	...	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200\$ - Jan. 96
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1896, 6%.....	80,000,000	Constructor.....	200	3 000\$ - Jan. 96
24,751,500	Do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	17,000,000	Credito Novel.....	200	3 000\$ - Jan. 96
16,568,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	20,000,000	Lavania e Comercio.....	200	6 000\$ - Jan. 96
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	...	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000\$ - Jan. 96
7,393,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	6 000\$ - Jan. 96
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	156,766,700	Repubblica do Brazil.....	200	6 000\$ - Jan. 96
		...	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000\$ - Jan. 96
		20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000\$ - Jan. 96
		...	do 2nd series.....	100	500\$ - Jan. 96
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.		
10,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	---		
16,000,000	Mrambino.....	100	---		
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	---		
...	do 2nd series.....	75	---		
14,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	---		
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Itanha.....	200	---		
...	do 2nd series.....	50	---		
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.		
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$.. - Jan. 96		
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	.. - Jan. 96		
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.		
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$.. - Feb. 96		
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	.. - Feb. 96		
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	.. - Jan. 96		
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000\$ - Jan. 96		
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000\$ - Jan. 96		
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10 000\$ - Feb. 96		
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	6% p. a - Aug. 95		
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	6 000\$ - Aug. 95		
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	.. - Jan. 97		
350,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	6 000\$ - Jan. 96		

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Ship, Steamer and General
Commission Agent.

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Works: ARDER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
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On the line of Silvestre, tram way, SANTA TEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
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Being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
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The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

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No traveller should forget to take with
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of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
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This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
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**SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES**

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
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variably make what few repairs may be
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tremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
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spool.

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A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
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Clocks for towers and public buildings also
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Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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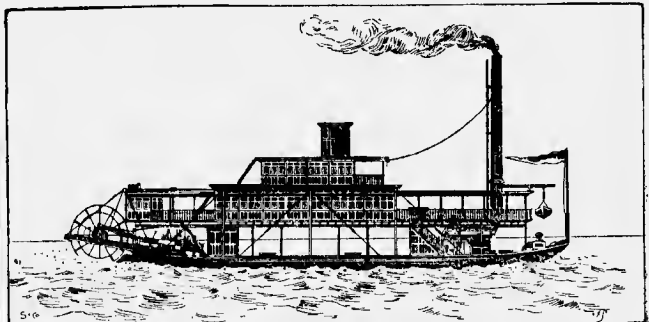
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